

#1
Gastritis



The importance of the Functions of the Stomach and the extensive dominion which it exercises over the whole animal economy render its diseases in the highest degree interesting. The office which it performs and its extended sympathies expose this viscous to a variety of disorders, and that which stands among the first in importance is Gastritis.

In the first place, it may not be improper or unconnected, to take a general view of the anatomical structure of the organ in which is seated the disease we are about to consider.

This apparently membranous sac is situated nearly transversely in the abdomen. It is of an oblong curved figure much

larger at one extremity, than the other.
The greater extremity of the stomach is
placed in the left Hypochondriac and
the smaller in the Epigastric region under
the left lobe of the liver. In the larger end
there is an orifice, through which it re-
ceives food from the Oesophagus, and this
is called Cardia. At the lower and smaller
extremity it has an aperture which com-
municates with the Duodenum, and this
is called Pylorus.

This latter orifice is surrounded by a
Circular septum formed by a fold of the
two innermost coats of the Stomach.

The body of the stomach has two curvatures,
the greater, ~~which~~ extends downwards from
one opening to the other, and the smaller
is also between the two orifices, but above
and behind, and owing to this curved form
we find that both orifices of the Stomach

It is a great pleasure to me to hear of your
success in the study of the French language.
I am sure you will find it a most useful
and interesting pursuit. I have been
much interested in the progress of your
studies, and I am glad to hear that you
are making such rapid advances. I hope
you will continue to persevere, and that
you will soon be able to converse with
ease and fluency. I am sure that your
efforts will be rewarded, and that you
will be able to enjoy the many advantages
which the French language affords. I am
very truly, your friend,
J. B. B.

are in the epigastric region. The Stomach is composed of four coats, the external is strong and firm, formed of a reflexion of the peritoneum by which it is connected to the Liver, Spleen, Colon, Diaphragm, and other parts.

The next coat is the muscular, in contact with this we have the nervous, and the innermost and last is the villous, or fungous as it is sometimes called from the granulated appearance which it sometimes presents.

^{The} inner coat we generally find covered with a mucus which is produced by its own secretory organs. The Stomach is supplied with nerves and blood vessels like other organs of the body.

Inflammation of the Stomach has been divided by Cullen into Phlegmonous and Erythematous.

Erythematous inflammation of the stomach, is generally an attendant of

Malignant Fever. The following remarks will be confined to the consideration of the Phlegmonic species.

Various predisposing and exciting causes occasion this, as happens in other cases of inflammation. And among the chief of those which predispose to the disease, Plethora may be esteemed as exerting much influence.

The first and most powerful exciting cause, is cold applied to the surface generally, or producing local irritation by its immediate contact with the stomach, as for instance, cold drinks, and especially ice water, drank when the body is overheated, producing effects more active and instantaneous.

Acid, stimulating, or poisonous substances swallowed, blows, overdistention from food, indigestible food, and repelled

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Exanthemata or Gout are also frequent exciting causes of this disease.

The disease thus produced is characterized by an acute burning pain in the region of the stomach, which is increased by the reception of any thing into it, by motion or external pressure. The pain is not in all cases confined to the Epigastric region, but in some instances extends to the false ribs, and back. There is great prostration of power, the pulse is small, hard and corded and not very quick in the commencement; great irritability of the Stomach with copious vomiting - great thirst: as the disease advances the symptoms increase in violence - and there are extreme soreness, anxiety, and oppression at the præcordia. - Obstinate Constipation, tension about the Epigastric & umbilical region - wild eye - delirium

lank, happy countenance & radiant
most intelligent smile & occasionally
serious & thoughtful expression and
a slender well built frame. From the manner
of manner and his in his dress with
his hair and beard shaggy and
starched with excess and white
dust.

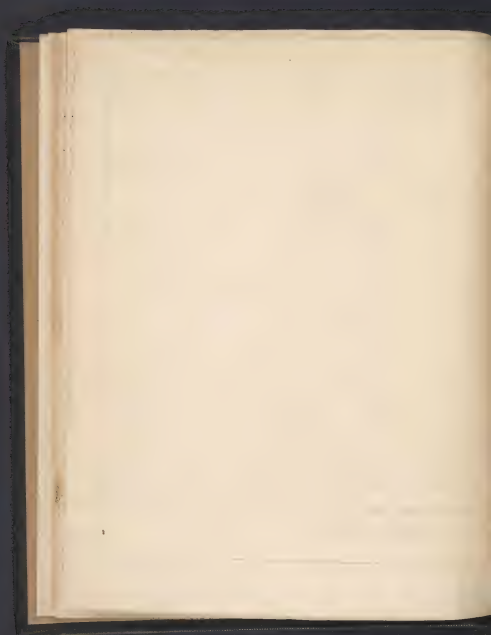
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the various terminations of the



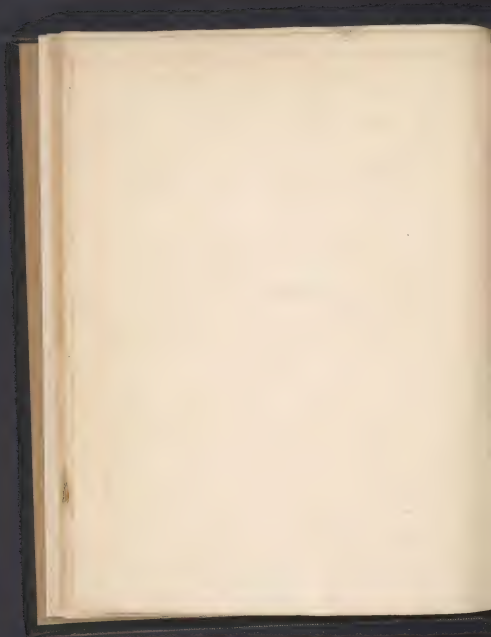
inflammation have likewise been ascribed
to gastritis arising to the acute sensibility
of the intestinal mucosa & the stomach
with the rest of the system it is natural
to suppose that any thing calculated to excite
this "excessive irritability" will not allow
time for suppuration but will, unless
checked sooner set more immediately
on the system and occasion death.

The first and great indication in the
treatment of this disease is to effect a
resolution of the inflammation as soon
as possible, and a tendency to this is shown
by the remarkable mildness of the symp-
toms and their yielding to the proper
remedies. and should this favourable
termination be produced we have some
critical evacuation either by perspiration,
diarrhoea or vomit and the disease is
thus brought short.



and in the course of an inflammation
several symptoms exist in the chest,
and they continue longer than usual, and
there is no certain disposition to a crisis,
the appearance of the pulse is not that of
violent fevers, we must be prepared to
expect the worst.

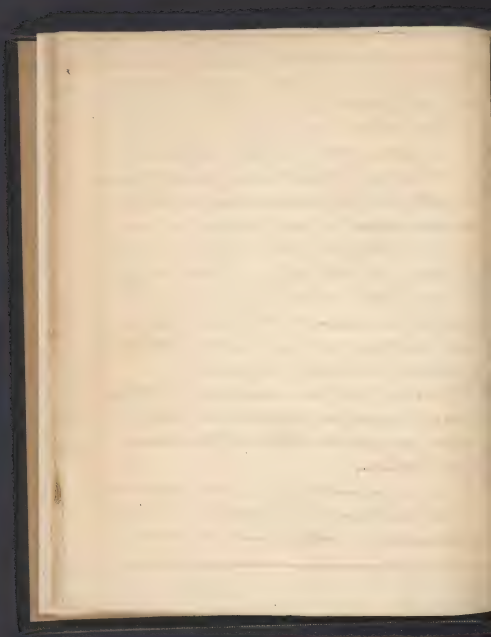
Supposing you saw some inflammation
of the membrane of the stomach, or
some morbid action in the stomach, the degree of
inflammation will commonly be proportioned
to the cause of the disease. It sometimes
appears in a mild, decided & violent form.
The inflamed membrane there is a soft
redness, the mucus is thin, within a few
days a purulent humor is discharged from the
surface of the stomach in quantity
and it is at first white, and a little viscid,
in the state of the mucus. In some
cases, however, and occasionally of the stomach,



The symptoms of this disease are not
 so marked as in the case of the
 disease of the lungs, and are so subtle and
 marked that it is not so readily as
 ascertained in the case of the complaint,
 but there is a sense of heat, and a great
 anxiety for the patient to use much
 discrimination in dressing, as it is
 hot and burning, and the heat is more
 known to the face in the case, being in
 the face, and at the sides of the
 head of the face, and for the face being much
 more red and strong and the whole
 of the body is not being so great.

The cost of the skin and its not being
 much increased on exposure are the prin-
 cipal differences between this disease
 and Erysipelas.

The next indication of the disease is marked
 in the treatment of the disease is to induce
 an inflammatory action, and the most



immediate and violent cause of
 opening in either a bloodletting
 or not estimate of the value of the
 remedy, will enable us to correct it, we
 select that the disease is an acuteness
 inflammation of an organ the most ex-
 citable and delicate in the nature, and
 that under no case is to be used. I am well
 aware that eminent means of arresting
 its progress the patient must in a
 short time will return to the violence
 to obtain the fullest and most bene-
 ficial results from this remedy we
 must not then regard to the rules,
 attack the complaint in the earliest
 introduction taking away morbid
 effluvia of blood to be sealed
 in a very short time if the indication
 still continues. In a majority of cases
 in which bloodletting is used, the patient



effect is to diminish arterial action,
 in that now under consideration
 it comes to increase and give natural
 action to the forces and thus, the complaint
 is lessened and from this circumstance
 we may judge of the advantage which
 we have derived from its exhibition.
 Small and repeated bleedings have been
 recommended, but to this, I will now
 oppose, that we had better permit
 nature alone to restore herself, than
 to be too sparing of our art in her
 assistance.

Topical bleeding constitutes the most
 important means in the treat-
 ment of this disease - To be followed by
 a large blister over the chest. The
 beneficial effect of blisters are more
 universally displayed in no case
 than in this disease. But in the application



[illegible]



quantities composed of the mildest articles
 to allay the irritability of the stomach
 we must appeal to the usual remedies,
 as lime-water & milk, the others recent
 brought in small and repeated doses. The
 warm bath hot fomentations and aus-
 culture injections. After the stomach is in
 a condition to retain the former remedies
 for the purpose it is necessary to evacuate
 the alimentary canal. And here we should
 have recourse to Calomel as it appears
 peculiarly adapted to the case, on account
 of its being retained when almost every
 other medicine would be rejected.

Epsom salts appear also to be admirably
 suited to the same view, and in many
 cases in which Calomel has failed the
 most beneficial results may be obtained
 from the use of the Epsom salts.

Next which is usually very great



should be alleviated by the most
 gentle, given freely, and in small
 doses, both warm & cold water &
 these have been recommended and also
 some more for the relief of the
 nature.

It is when necessary to the most
 thought should be regulated in the same
 manner. It should be kept in mind
 to the same nature in the same
 kind of.

In the next step of the disease we find
 it necessary to protect and improve
 the stomach and then the nutrition and
 digestive stomach are indicated and among
 the most useful is the spirit of the
 embayed external and internal, and
 then. It is necessary to be calculated
 to meet the same indication should be
 added.



In the convalescence the utmost care is necessary to prevent a relapse, the diet should be simple and of the most digestible articles. Stimulants of every description are to be scrupulously avoided, And we should particularly guard ~~our~~ patients against taking cold, by making them wear flannel if the weather requires it, and especially by ~~protecting~~ the feet.

Our resources in the treatment of Gastritis are much limited and unless it is subverted in its onset by the most energetic depletory measures, our utmost exertions will prove unsuccessful. If on the contrary we have, in the commencement of its rapid career, assailed it with our most efficient resources, our efforts in a majority of cases will be attended with that reward, of all others the most

pleasing to the Physician, the recovery
of his Patient.

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#1
A dissertation
on
Gastritis
by
William Sence

No 276 Market St

In presence of the Professors
admitted March 21st - 1820.